

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 1886.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY HERALD is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at \$4.00 a year, postage included; parts of a year at the same rate.

TILDEN is said to have his plans all laid and his wires drawn for securing the democratic presidential nomination. It must be Tilden or nobody, and Uncle Sammie merely wants to remind the party that they mustn't forget it.

CIRCUMSTANCES HAVE been kinder to young Frank Dillingham, the murderer and outrager of his aunt, than the brutal fellow deserved. He died on Sunday from the effects of the pistol shot wound inflicted by himself immediately following the terrible crime.

THE UNITED STATES supply Great Britain with a large portion of her grain and meat, and a telegram this morning hints at the probability of Oregon and California being called upon to furnish meat to the Queen's subjects in British Columbia. Wouldn't it be better to consolidate, and wipe out British Columbia?

News of the disastrous defeat of a company of troops, by hostile Indians in Arizona, reaches us by telegraph. The number of casualties is not stated. The soldiers were ambushed and being suddenly attacked, fled precipitately, leaving their rifles and bedding to the Indians. Perhaps Mr. Schurz will be kind enough to send out a commission to ask that the savages who did the killing will please surrender and be hanged.

THE Tribune discovers in something the Herald has said an "implied rebuke" to Secretary Thomas. This journal has been first and foremost in recognizing the late Acting Governor's services, and in bestowing due praise upon the officer. It doesn't "gush" over him, and doesn't propose to do so. It is not in the habit of allying over people, official or private. As to the implied rebuke, the Tribune man must know better what was intended than the writer himself. Secretary Thomas has too much sense to discover what Red Head has found. Discover the Herald wants to rebuke Mr. Thomas; it will not leave its language to be misunderstood, nor make the rebuke so vague as to require an interpretation by an alien.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

It is hardly worth while to continue the discussion as to who is Governor, or whether or not we have a chief executive in this territory. The matter was clearly settled in the minds of intelligent people days ago. But for the benefit of the alien head of the Tribune we quote some passages of the law, which may have the effect of showing him that for the hundredth time he has made an ass of himself. In Sunday's issue of our esteemed morning contemporary the editor labored hard to prove that Governor Emery "is no longer Governor of Utah," and, as is quite natural and customary with him, he had to inject a few falsehoods into his article. He asserted that "the general belief of the lawyers in this city is that Governor Emery has been relieved to private life," whereas the exact opposite is the truth. No lawyer in this city doubts that Emery is yet Governor, for a man who would doubt it couldn't be a lawyer.

The provision in the organic act of the territories, as it appears in the Revised Statutes, reads:

Section 1775.—The governor and secretary for each territory, before they act as such, respectively take an oath before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of the territory for which they are appointed, duly authorized to administer oaths by the laws in force therein, or before the chief justice, or some associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, etc.

The taking of the oath is just as essential and necessary to the Governor, before he can act, as is his commission by the President. Up to 1876 it was the quite common practice among governors and secretaries appointed to offices in the territories to take the oath in Washington and later about there or elsewhere, drawing salaries sometimes for months before they reached their posts of duty. In the year named, there was attached to the territorial deficiency appropriation bill the following, which is still in force:

And hereafter payment of salaries of all officers of the territories of the United States appointed by the President shall commence only when the person appointed to such office shall take the proper oath, and shall enter upon the duties of such territory, and said oath shall hereafter be administered in the territory in which such office is held.

There is a rumor afloat that a Gen. Eli H. Murray, of Kentucky, has been nominated and confirmed Governor of this territory, but the rumor lacks official confirmation, and no such person has taken the oath of office before either of the Supreme Court judges. Mr. Emery's commission runs until his successor is duly qualified, and if no successor puts in an appearance and qualifies until doomsday, Mr. Emery will be Governor until that important day.

This is not a question of preference of men, but one of law. If the executive were the most popular of officials, or the most offensive and objectionable, he would be Governor all the same. Official acts required from the Governor can only be legal when performed by Governor Emery so long as that gentleman remains in the territory and his successor does not qualify.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 14, '86.

Editors Herald:

Some people think that when the Legislature is in session, nobody should talk through the papers on legislative topics for fear of influencing the action of that honorable body. I think otherwise. When the Legislature is in session is just the time to influence it, and every voter has a right to let his representatives in the Legislature know his views as one of their constituents. I voted for members of the House and members of the Senate, and as an individual voter it is my privilege to have my say upon matters pertaining to the public interest. As I write, the Legislature has under consideration the School Bill, a bill much talked of and long expected. Great interest has been manifested in regard to this bill, and not a little feeling has been indulged in concerning it. I have thought much on the matter, and if I were to have my way there would be a radical change in the bill. But my thoughts may not be other people's thoughts, nor my ways their ways. Moreover, the session is far advanced.

The House yesterday amended the bill very freely. If the Council should do the same, and amend it in other places than those in which the House did, and then if the Governor should do likewise, and recommend further amendments of the bill in other places than those in which the House has amended it, why the friends of the original bill would hardly know their landing. Yet such is life—I mean such is legislation.

During the consideration of the bill in the House, allusions were made to the undesirable way in which some districts the present school laws and customs work as regards the poor. An amendment was adopted, which will go a great way towards remedying that evil, and insure instruction in common branches at low rates. Permit me to take up some of the ideas advanced in the House, and enlarge upon them.

There is a territorial school tax, which is appropriated to the various district schools in proportion to the children attending, so much per capita, and the money goes to the teacher. The idea involved in this appropriation, I must suppose, is that many parents are not able to school their children, and the appropriation is mainly to aid such parents in giving their children an education. If all the citizens were well to do, all the children would be well to do, all the parents would be able to pay for the education of their children, and consequently there would be no need for taxation nor appropriation for that purpose, for the parents could pay the tuition money directly to the teachers, and thus save the expense of the tax-collector and his machinery. The appropriation, then, is to help the poor. But does it do so? To some extent it does, but not to so great an extent as some people may imagine. As some district schools are managed, the poor are systematically excluded out of them, and consequently out of the benefit of the appropriation, which should not be the case.

I will illustrate. Every teacher naturally desires to work his school up as high as possible. The result is we have no common schools. The public schools are district schools, graded schools, and the tendency is to run them up into high graded schools, high schools, or as much like high schools as they can be made. The children are pushed up the grades as fast as can be. Now let us see how it works. Suppose the lowest grade is number one, the next higher number two. A poor man sends four children to school. Suppose now that they all go into the first grade, and are charged for tuition \$1 each per term, in addition to the territorial appropriation, which is equal to all children, whether rich or poor, and whether in high or low grades. This four children are soon pushed on to the second grade, tuition \$2 each per term. Then into the third grade, tuition \$3 each per term. Then into the fourth grade, tuition \$4 each per term. Then into the fifth grade, tuition \$5 each per term, and so on. The tuition runs up to \$8 or \$9 each per term. The children get on famously, but the poor parent does not. He cannot stand it, for it is ruinous to him. The territorial appropriation merely helps him at first, for it is still only \$1 per head per term, though the tuition bill is \$5, \$6, \$7 or \$8 per head per term. Then there is a set of books for each child, and the books in the higher grades are enormous and expensive. The consequence is the children must leave school, but they are far from having received a common school education. Thus they are squeezed out of the benefit of the territorial appropriation, which was designed expressly for such children, and they are also squeezed out of the district school. There being no common school, they are squeezed out of school altogether, and so far the benevolent intentions of the Legislature are frustrated, and the children get no education.

Now how can this undesirable state of things be remedied? To some extent by the provision spoken of above. But I should like to see the idea carried to a much greater extent. In this letter I will confine myself to the particular provision or amendment referred to. It is in brief that the parents of a child may direct that his studies be limited to the three branches of reading (spelling included), writing, and arithmetic, and that the tuition fee of such child shall not exceed \$1 per term, in addition to his share of the territorial appropriation. This amendment has several advantages, among which may be named the following:

1. Though it does not provide free schools, yet it comes near it for the poor.
2. It does not hinder the district schools from being graded schools, and even high graded schools, with a large variety of studies for those children whose parents are able to pay liberally.
3. It involves no increase of the territorial appropriation.
4. No child is squeezed out of the district school by high fees.
5. A good education in those common branches is insured to all children of the poor.
6. The choice of so limiting the variety of studies is open to all the children, whether poor or rich.
7. The children of the poor can go to school and continue there without their having the stigma of pauperism imposed upon them.
8. It is likely that but few of those parents who can afford to pay for a more varied range of studies for their children will have them limited to these few branches.
9. No child can be said to be illiterate who is well versed in the three branches named, for they are the groundwork of all scholastic education.
10. If a child, well instructed in those fundamental branches, has a natural aptitude and an ambition for a more extended education, the way will not be likely to be closed against him. Providence will cause it to open before him, in some way or other.

SCHOOLMASTER.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

REGULAR SESSION.

SENATE.

Washington, 16.—(Windom, Blaine and Withers were appointed a conference committee on the disagreement of the House to the Senate amendment to the Military Academy appropriation bill.

Pending the debate on the bill giving a pension to Nettelfield, a scout, the morning hour expired and consideration was resumed of the \$5 per cent military land warrant bill.

Allison quoted authorities contemporary with the passage of the enabling act of the states interested to prove that land warrants at that time were regarded as cash certificates, location on scrip was held to be a sale. This was shown by the act of Congress giving Mississippi 5 per cent in the Indian reservations in that state.

Edmonds remarked debates on the act named showed that it was a successful beginning operation and not a legal construction of the enabling act.

Allison said he was showing the general intention of the act.

HOUSE.

Washington, 16.—The morning hour having expired while bills were being introduced, Weaver demanded the regular order, and the speaker immediately recognized Colfirth as chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, to move to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution for a session on Wednesday night for consideration of pensions. This brought forth a protest from Weaver, but the speaker adhered to his ruling.

Pending the vote on Colfirth's proposition, Buckner moved to adjourn. The call was not completed until 2 o'clock, when the District committee took the floor.

FOREIGN.

Berlin, 16.—In the lower house of the Prussian Diet the budget of estimates passed its first reading.

St. Petersburg, 16.—English residents here have unanimously signed the protest against the admission of the czar on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne.

The Vedemski declares that the idea of Persian occupation of Herat under British guidance cannot be entertained.

Vienna, 16.—The appointment of Baron Krugger, minister of finance, and Herr Conrad, minister of worship and education, has been made.

Berlin, 16.—The object of the bill presented in the Bundersath by Prussia, prohibiting foreign vessels from engaging in the coasting trade of Germany, except where the right is acquired by treaty or by special permit, is to enable government to take steps against Russia and the United States.

Domestic.

Washington, 16.—The President has appointed George Browne Good to represent the United States and have charge of the American fish exhibit at the international exhibition at Berlin in April next.

The Senate committee on elections has unanimously agreed upon the report exonerating Senator Loggins from the charges of bribery preferred against him.

Chicago, 16.—The executive committee of the national republican convention, composed of Filer, New and Cooper, report that the Exposition Building, when fitted up according to the plans, will be the most perfect hall in the country for the convention.

The democrats are making strenuous exertions to secure the democratic national convention for Chicago, and a committee of eminent citizens will start for Washington on Thursday night to present arguments.

Jail Birds Attempt to Escape.

Cheyenne, 16.—The prisoners in the county jail, this city, made an attempt to escape this evening. When Sheriff Draper and Deputy Smith went in to look up the prisoners for the night, a prisoner named Boyd in for horse stealing, attacked the sheriff with a slungshot made of a piece of coal tied in a handkerchief. The sheriff avoided the blow, drew his revolver and snapped it at Boyd, but the weapon failed to go off. Williams, another horse thief, attempted to assist his companion, when the sheriff shot at him in the leg. Deputy Smith grabbed Boyd and succeeded in securing him. The other prisoners, fifteen or twenty in number, became frightened and were locked up without further difficulty. Williams' wound is severe, but not dangerous.

Sherman Taffy.

Richmond, 16.—A letter signed by the native colored members of the assembly was sent to Secretary Sherman on January 31st last, announcing their intention of supporting him for president, and expressing the belief, in the event of his election, that the colored people will find in him a friend ever ready to defend their interests. A reply was received from Sherman expressing pleasure in the kindly sentiments contained in the communication, and concluding with the expression that "all are alike citizens of the common country, equally entitled to the privileges and equally bound to obey its laws and usages."

Census Walker for Women.

Washington, 16.—The superintendent of census, in his regular reports, says the appointments of enumerators must be non-partisan. He is aware of no legal reasons regarding women ineligible for appointment. Each supervisor must be judge for himself whether or not an appointment in any number, would be practically advantageous in his district. It is clear in many regions such appointments would be highly objectionable, but the superintendent is not prepared to say that localities may not be found where the census of the population by women could be conducted without disadvantage, by reason of the sex.

Frisco Workmen.

San Francisco, 16.—This workingmen, to day, continued their demonstrations and visited several places where Chinese are employed, with a request for their discharge. The directors of the Mission and Flour mill announced the discharge of the Chinese in their employ, whose places will be filled by whites.

Prospective Mother of the Human Family.

Halifax, 16.—The wife of Adam Murray, living near New Glasgow, yesterday gave birth to five children, three girls and two boys, all finely developed and all doing well.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, 16.—(Inter-Ocean's Washington: Senator Conkling says he will not attend the Ohio convention unless elected as a delegate, and has no intimation that he will be. He is sure the convention would endorse Grant, although a desperate effort will be made to prevent it and secure some representation for other candidates.

A western paper recently published a statement that Conkling, speaking in the executive session regarding the confirmation of Morton, nominated for collector of San Francisco, and opposing young Morton, had made remarks unjust to the late Senator Morton. Conkling, to-day, said that such statement was grossly false. He never in his life uttered a word except in praise of his honored friend, the late senator.

The debate on the question of putting riders on appropriation bills will be resumed to-morrow. The democrats hope to present a more even front and in a majority, to support their position, but are not able to do so.

Handall and other congressmen, who took a conspicuous part in opposing Parnell, are disgusted to find his American trip more a personal political move than a mission of charity. If he returned he could by no means get the hall of the House to speak in.

Wood is not satisfied with the refunding bill agreed on by the ways and means committee, and will tomorrow move a change in the interest on short time bonds, to 3 per cent. Frye will move to make the time for the redemption of short bonds from two to ten years, at the option of the secretary of the treasury, and Secretary Sherman approves this idea.

The friends of Fitzhugh Porter are very much discouraged at the prospect of not passing the bill to restore him to the army, and take no pains to conceal it.

The House committee on naval affairs have agreed to recommend the passage of the bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to use a United States man-of-war to convey to Ireland and other points, for purchase of grain, potatoes, or other food that may be purchased with the contributions of citizens of the United States for the Irish, should be procured in the country where they can be obtained cheaper and better than anywhere else in the world, and when this bill is passed the transportation will cost nothing.

A very important subject for legislative action will be laid before Congress in a few days in the form of a series of modified laws, accompanied by reports and voluminous testimony from all parts of the western country from the commission appointed by congress at its last session, composed of Prof. C. D. King, United States geologist, Prof. J. W. Powell, Hon. J. A. Williamson, commissioner of the general land office; Hon. Thos. Donaldson and A. T. Britton, to examine into the condition and resources of the public domain and make such recommendations, codification of laws, etc., as might seem best adapted to the needs of the country, have about completed their labor. This work involved the examination of the country from the Missouri River to the Pacific coast from the British line to Mexico. The amount of testimony taken will make an octavo volume of 600 or 700 pages. The codified laws will make many sections.

Parnell Wits—The Famine Fund.

Wheeling, W. Va., 16.—Parnell, who has been in the United States for the proposition of the New York Herald to make him one of the commissioners to distribute the Irish famine fund, had been concluded to accept, provided Bennett should allow him to appoint a proxy to serve in his stead until he (Parnell) returned to Ireland.

A collection of \$600 was raised.

St. Louis, 16.—The Merchants' Exchange, to-day, subscribed to the Irish famine fund, \$6,000.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The sub-committee on ways and means has gotten up a draft of a refunding bill.

Good work has already been done on the surveys for DeLesseps' canal across the isthmus.

The House committee on coin, weights and measures, recommended restriction in paper currency to \$20 pieces.

This amendment of Synana to the Queen's address was debated in the House of Commons, on Monday night, and defeated.

The Senate committee investigating the cause of the removal of the Ponce Indians commenced taking testimony yesterday.

One of the prisoners arrested for complicity in the Donkey massacre at Lucas, Ont., has been discharged; insufficient testimony.

It was announced in the House of Commons on Monday night, that the government would advance £750,000, amounting to £500,000, as heretofore.

A fire at the capital of the Republic of Salvador had burned a number of government and other prominent buildings, and was still raging when the Pacific Mail steamer left.

Owing to the unwillingness on the part of the democrats to raise any question of debate, the democrats are inclined to let the Fitz John Porter bill lie quietly until after the presidential election.

Honor to Nordenfjeld.

Naples, 16.—The municipality of this city gave a splendid banquet to Professor Nordenfjeld and members of the Swedish Arctic expedition, to-day.

MUSIC BOOKS, Octavo, Quarto and Folio, bound expeditiously at HERALD BINDERY.

The Ladies' Problem. Ladies who are not beautiful naturally desire to become so, and those who possess the charm are equally desirous to prolong its stay. The question is, as to the means.

"GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" solves the problem rationally. It diffuses over the complexion a transparency and smoothness of porcelain which the fairest of her sex might desire, and its effects are more permanent than those of any of the deleterious cosmetics in use. It gives to the face a natural life-like tinge, removing every blemish, and it has the great merit of being a purely vegetable preparation. Beware of counterfeits. See that "O. N. CRITCHFIELD, Proprietor," is printed on each packet, without which it is not genuine. Sold by druggists at 25 cents; three cakes, 60 cents. Attention is also invited to "HILL'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE," which, as regards durability and brilliancy of color, has certainly no equal on the side of the Atlantic. Depot, 17 Sixth Avenue, New York. 111

Why Will You

Allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles, when an immediate relief can be so readily obtained. Buckle's German Syrup has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boche's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecendented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand, and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size 75 cents. Try it, and be convinced. 1417

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OVERWHELMING SUCCESS

COLVILLE

Opera Burlesque Company!

HOUSE CROWDED IN EVERY PART.

STANDING ROOM ONLY before the rising of the curtain at 8 o'clock, rendering it imperative to SECURE SEATS during the day.

Tuesday Evening, February 17,

LAST APPEARANCE HERE.

Owing to immense success in Denver, opening the 25th inst., and St. Louis March 1st, Hyman's new Opera Burlesque, in two acts, the

BOHEMIAN GY-URL

Supported by every member of the Company

Notwithstanding the enormous expense attending the production, prices will remain as usual.

Parquette reserved, \$1.00. Parquette and First Circle admission \$1.00. Second Circle, 50c. Third Circle, 25c.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm hitherto known as Swann & Brothers, doing business in this city as Manufacturing Jewelers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. E. J. Swann, will assume all liabilities and collect all the outstanding debts of the firm.

A. J. SWANN.
E. J. SWANN.
Salt Lake City, February 14th, 1886.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of New Goods just imported. A few of the specialties are:—
Prizes Watches cleaned at \$1.00 a piece. Work guaranteed.

CARL C. ASMUSSEN.

SHOES

Always Low.

Spring Goods.

Latest Styles.

Standard Brands.

GEO. DUNFORD

Boots, Shoes and Stippers.

Hats, Caps and Gloves.

For Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

Largest Lines.

City.

15th

NOTICE.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING

of the Stockholders of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution will be held in the Council House, in this city, on Monday, April 5th, 1886, at 2 p.m. for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting.

Stock transfer books will be closed on the 1st of March, and reopened on the 6th of April next.

THOS. G. WEBBER, Sec'y and Treas.

Salt Lake City, February 14th, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF

the Stockholders of the Utah Southern Railroad Company, for the election of Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the District National Bank, Salt Lake City, U. T., February 21, 1886, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

H. S. YOUNG, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Stockholders of the Utah Southern Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at Jubilee Station House, Jubilee County, Utah, on Saturday, March 6th, at 12:30 o'clock p.m. By order of the Board.

H. S. YOUNG, Secretary.

UTAH CONTRACT COMPANY,

Office No. 1234 1/2, First South St., Salt Lake City. P. O. Box 431.

Undertake and execute, on the lowest price and in the shortest time, either or all of the work of leveling, grading, bridging, laying out and building of roads, constructing wagon roads, canals, reservoirs, ditches, side-walks, grade grounds and all other kind of work requiring the removal of earth, gravel, cement, stone, etc., etc.

A. J. LUNDGREN, Supt.

HEESCH & ELLERBECK

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

DEALERS IN

PIPE, HOSE,

Gas Fixtures Etc.

Water Pipes Laid on Short Notice

OLD CONSTITUTION BUILDING,

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P. O. BOX 1184.

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Will do well to see the New Stock of Grass and Garden

SEEDS

Just Arrived at

T. C. Armstrong's Grain and Feed Store

34 First South St. Box 340.

E. N. FRESHMAN & BROS

Advertising Agents,

186 W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI.

Are authorized to receive advertisements for this paper.

Estimates for value free upon application.

Send two square for Advertiser's Manual.

75 | MAIN STREET | 75

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WATCHES.

Jewelry and

Silverware

—FOR—

CHRISTMAS AND

NEW YEAR'S

PRESENTS!

Honorable Treatment Guaranteed.

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GOODS WARRANTED!

As Represented.

75 | MAIN STREET | 75

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

AT TUESDAY

Z. C. M. I.

TO

MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING PURCHASES

And Preparatory to Stock Taking, we will Sell our remaining lines of

WINTER GOODS

At Prices that will induce Purchases.

H. S. ELDREDGE, Superintendent.

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JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS.

Keep the Largest Stock in Utah of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

CHAINS,

DIAMOND LACE PINS,

DIAMOND SETS,

DIAMOND RINGS,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

SOLE AGENT FOR

JOHNSON'S

Patent Easy Fitting Eye-Glasses.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Lager Beer

Our extensive premises are now complete for the manufacture of Lager Beer. With the best facilities for making and bottling our stock, we are prepared to supply.

BOTTLED OR KEG BEER

That cannot be excelled if equal.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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Salt Lake City, Utah.

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Lager Beer, Ale and Porter.

Wholesale and Retail.

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THE ONLY RELIABLE MARKET FOR LUMP ASSORTED AND EGG COAL.

Large stock always on hand, and full weight guaranteed.